

The University of Chicago

THE GEORGIUS GOSPELS, THE
TEXT OF THEODORE OF HAGIOS
PETROS AND CODEX 89

A SUMMARY OF A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED
TO THE FACULTY OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR
OF PHILOSOPHY

1934

By
EMIL KARL HOLZHÄUSER

Private Edition, Distributed by
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARIES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1937

The University of Chicago

THE GEORGIUS GOSPELS, THE
TEXT OF THEODORE OF HAGIOS
PETROS AND CODEX 89

A SUMMARY OF A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED
TO THE FACULTY OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR
OF PHILOSOPHY

1934

By
EMIL KARL HOLZHÄUSER

Private Edition, Distributed by
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARIES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1937



CHAPTER V

THE GEORGIUS GOSPELS, THE TEXT OF THEODORE OF

HAGIOS PETROS AND CODEX 89: A SUMMARY

The Georgius Gospels is a parchment manuscript of the four gospels bearing the number 727. It is a Greek manuscript containing 253 folios in 31 quires. The writing is in a minuscule hand in one column generally consisting of 25 lines. The codex contains the synaxarion, the letter of Eusebius to Karpianos, the Eusebian canon sections and the menologion. The first three gospels have hypotheses and kephalaia lists. Matthew and Mark have accompanying verses but the verse accompanying Luke and the hypothesis, kephalaia list and the verse of John have been lost. The manuscript also has Ammonian section numbers and titloi. The $\alpha\rho\chi\eta$ and $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ appear in the text as well as in the margin.

A comparison of the collation of the Georgius Gospels with printed collations of other New Testament manuscripts revealed the fact that the Georgius Gospels is in very close textual agreement with codices 483 and 484¹ which were written by Theodore of Hagios Petros.² Von Soden classifies these two codices as Theodore text types. This close similarity between the Georgius Gospels and codices 483 and 484 suggested the possibility that the Georgius Gospels might also have been written by Theodore. A de-

¹F. H. Scrivener, A Full and Exact Collation of About Twenty Greek Manuscripts of the Holy Gospels (Cambridge and London, 1853).

²H. von Soden, Die Schriften des Neuen Testaments (Berlin, 1902), Bd. I, Abtlg. 2, pp. 781 ff.

tailed comparison of all available reproductions of Theodore's New Testament manuscripts with the Georgius codex revealed a practically perfect palaeographical agreement which established Theodore as the writer of the Georgius Gospels. The equipment of this manuscript agrees to a very large extent with the equipment which von Soden gives for Theodore's manuscripts.¹ Codices 484 and 483 were written in 1292 and 1295 respectively, and their close similarity with the Georgius manuscript suggests that the last mentioned was also written in the last decade of the thirteenth century.

In the Georgius codex the verse accompanying Mark is of unusual length, a phenomenon which von Soden has found only in codex 89.² An investigation of codex 89 showed it to be in such close agreement with Theodore codices that this manuscript, or one similar to it, must have been the exemplar of Theodore. Hence it follows that von Soden's classification of codex 89 as K^x text type and his assumption that Theodore made his own text are incorrect. The further classification of these codices does not lie within the scope of this dissertation but the entire matter will be treated in a monograph which the New Testament Department has requested me to write.

¹H. von Soden, op. cit., Bd. I, Abtlg. 2, p. 781, sec. 2.

²We observed that this is found also in codices 412 and 1290.

